

Intimations.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.

—ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS—

LADIES'
DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE
AND
VARIED STOCK
OF THE
NEWEST
DRESS
MUSLINS
AND
WASHING
FABRICS.

PRETTY
BATHING
DRESSES
AND
CAPS.

CHILDREN'S
DEPARTMENT.

NEW
WASHING
HATS.

PITH
HATS.

BOYS' & GIRLS'
SANDALS.

SUITS.

DRESSES
AND
BATHING
COS-
TUMES.

&c., &c., &c.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1905.

Auctions.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have
been instructed to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON
MONDAY,
the 5th June, 1905, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Auction Room, No. 8, Des
Vaux Road (corner of Ice House Street)

THE
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
which is intended to be registered in the
Land Office as
SUBSECTION 1 OF SECTION N OF MARINE LOT
NUMBER SEVENTY-ONE, IN ONE LOT.

This Property comprises Nos. 84, 86, 88, & 90,
Ko Shing Street, Victoria, Hongkong.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be
obtained from the Vendor's Solicitors,
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON,
1, Des Vaux Road Central,
and also from the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1905. [53]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES,
OF

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,
situate at Queen's Road East, in the
Colony of Hongkong,
IN TWO LOTS,

ON
TUESDAY,
the 6th June, 1905, at 3 P.M., at the premises,
BY
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Lot 1.—All that PIECE or PARCEL OF
GROUND registered in the Land Office
as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot
No. 270, together with the Messuage and
Buildings thereon, known as No. 105,
Queen's Road East.

Lot 2.—All that PIECE or PARCEL OF
GROUND registered in the Land Office
as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot
No. 269, together with the Messuage and
Buildings thereon, known as Nos. 107 and
109, Queen's Road East.

The above premises are held from the Crown
for the respective terms of 999 years and are
sold subject to a lease registered in the Land
Office by Memorial No. 35538.

Particulars and conditions of sale, may be
obtained from—
EWENS & HARSTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Dated the 27th day of May, 1905. [53]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have
received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON
TUESDAY,
the 13th day of June, 1905, at 3 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms

The following
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,
situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,
viz—

All that PIECE or PARCEL OF GROUND
situate at Victoria aforesaid registered in the
Land Office as Inland Lot No. 6098, Area
17,935 square feet or thereabouts. Term 997
years. Annual Crown Rent \$74.40 together
with the messuage thereon, known as "Green-
mount," Bonham Road, Victoria, aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of
sale, apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Vendor's Solicitors,
or
Messrs. HUGHES AND HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th day of May, 1905. [560]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON
WEDNESDAY,
the 14th June, 1905, at 3 P.M., on Board,
H.M. Screw Steamer "HUMBER,"
Extreme length 245' 6"
breadth 27' 6"
Displacement 1,640 tons.

Engines—Two double ended cylindrical
return tubular; load on safety valves 70 lbs.
CONDENSERS—1 Kirkcaldy and 1 Normandy
single, distilling 1,800 and 2,400 gallons
of water per 24 hours respectively.

To be sold as she now lies in Hongkong
Harbour with all fittings, stores, &c., on board,
including about 110 tons of Coal, Anchors and
Cable.

A list of fittings to be sold with the ship may
be seen at the Office of the Naval Store Officer,
H.M. Naval Yard, and of the Auctioneers; also
on board.

The Admiralty will not be responsible for
any errors in description of ship, fittings,
stores, &c.

The Vessel will be open to inspection for
seven days before date of sale, between 10 a.m.
and noon, and 2 and 4 p.m. (Saturday and
Sunday excepted).

Inspecting orders can be obtained from the
Auctioneers.

TERMS:—Cash before delivery, 15 per cent.
of the purchase money to be paid on the fall
of the hammer, balance and the clearance to be
effected within SEVEN DAYS after the date
of sale.

Further special conditions may be obtained
on application to the Auctioneers.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers,
Hongkong, 31st May, 1905. [611]

TRADE MARK
CURES
MEN & WOMEN
BIG O is a non-poisonous
remedy for any venereal
disease and inflammation,
irritation or ulceration of
mucous membranes. Painless,
guaranteed not to blister.
Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
THE TRUSS COMPANY, LTD.,
CINCINNATI, O.,
U.S.A.

Consignees.

S.S. "CALEDONIAN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London,
ex s.s. *Adour*, and from Havre,
ex s.s. *Merle*, in connection with above
Steamers, are hereby informed that their Goods,
with the exception of Opium, Treasure and
Valuables, are being landed and stored at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after
TUESDAY, the 6th June, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 6th June, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on
TUESDAY, the 6th June, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1905. [57]

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"DAGHESTAN,"

Captain E. H. Todd, having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 4th June will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns where they will be
examined on the 5th June at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1905. [606]

Consignees.

S.S. "ARAGONIA."

FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKOHAMA,
KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-
signature and to take immediate delivery of their
goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

ALLAN CAMERON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1905. [112]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence
delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 8 A.M.,
TO-MORROW.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 5th of June, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on MONDAY, the 5th June, at
9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th
of June, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1905. [5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer;

"PALMA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex s.s. *Macedonia*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
5 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd proximo, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [5]

THE SINGAPORE DOCKS.

Now that the date for the continuation of
the expropriation of Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.
is, we have good reason to believe, very near
at hand, the question of the formation of the
new Board becomes one of primary importance.
The new Board is to be appointed by the
Government, and, although we disclaim giving
advice in this matter, one phase of the
subject presents itself to us, as likely to be
neglected, namely, the qualifications of the
members. Rumour has it that the members
are to be composed entirely of commercial
men, and we agree that the majority of the
Board should be gentlemen from this class;
but the opinions of local shipowners is that a
great mistake would be made, unless some of
the members are men with sound technical
knowledge of shipbuilding, engineering and
ship repairs. Complaints have been heard on
many sides against this portion of the busi-
ness of the present Company, and as we un-
derstand that the management, both depart-
mental and general, is to be the same, we fail to
see that the interests of local shipping are to
be benefited in any way, unless those interests
are given consideration, by being placed before
the Board by one of their own representatives.
It may be urged that the Board will have the
advice of their General Manager on all such
matters. That is true, but the occasion might
occur in which it would be necessary for him
to sit in judgment on himself, as it were; an
impossible position. Before it is too late, the
Government should consider the advisability
of constituting an efficient Board which will in-
clude technical men. Who these gentlemen
shall be is for the Government to decide, but
the least surely that can be done is to have,
at least, one official member and one un-
official member of the new Board who are ca-
pable of administering and exercising judgment
upon this, one of the largest shipbuilding
establishments in the East, and who will do
their best to obtain from Tanjong Pagar Docks
small profits and large returns rather than,
as at present, small returns and large profits.

As regards this subject, the following expres-
sion of opinion by a local gentleman well-
qualified to speak with authority is of special
interest at the present moment:—

"Respecting the rumours now in circulation
as to the constitution of the new Tanjong
Pagar Dock Board, it is to be hoped that the
Government will give the fullest consideration
to the absolute necessity of selecting only those
who can ably deal with all matters pertaining
to commercial and technical interests in the
projected developments. It is the opinion of a
number of those (locally) now patronising the
Tanjong Pagar Dock Co. that, if the new
Board is comprised solely of the commercial
profession, the future state of affairs will be
infinitely worse than it is at present. The
potential arm of the Government, behind a
Board who are utterly ignorant on technical
matters, and who probably would have to ac-
cept as decisive the advice of a Manager
who may not necessarily be a man who can
adequately deal with engineering matters,
spells the retrogression and not the advance-
ment of the future interests of the Colony.
It is said that the new Board will be
formed of two official and nine unofficial mem-
bers, making a total of eleven. Now, consider-
ing that at least one-half of the turnover is
obtained from the Docks and workshops, and
likewise that these factors of the undertaking,
with the rest, are altogether obsolete, the pre-
sent exigencies demanding modern machinery
and additional docking facilities, is it not of
primary importance to have several technical
experts on the Board (say at least three), who
could guide the others on matters remote from
their professional ken, and whose services
would be invaluable to the Government,
particularly during the first three years, which,
it is presumed, will be devoted to reorganisa-
tion, entailing absorption of large sums of
money? If the Board is to be comprised of
commercial members only, then the working
management will inevitably enjoy a supreme
autocracy in dealing with technical matters
brought forward for discussion, relating to ship-
building, ship-repairing or docks. This is the
state of affairs existing now, and this is the
direct cause of the antiquated and dilapidated
condition of the workshops and docks at the
present time. It is to be presumed that,
naturally, the sympathies of the present Board
of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co. would lie
where their business interests are strongest,
namely, along the wharves, where the hand-
ling of cargo and the interests of the respec-
tive businesses. Obviously, the Board
would be fully aware of all defects and draw-
backs in this department, and none would be
in better position to bring about improvements.
Nevertheless, the wharves and godowns can
only be classed as factors of the T.P.D. (to
what extent I will not venture to suggest).
But let us presume that the dock, a ship-build-
ing yards, and machine-shops are of equal
importance; then it would be only consistent
with prudence that the Government should
elect a Board having one-half of its members
commercial and the other half technical, mak-
ing one official member the exception. The
expropriation of the Tanjong Pagar Docks has
been brought about in order to squash a mono-
poly, which has seriously injured and retarded
the interests of the Colony. Now that the
Government has made this brilliant
move, and intends to treat patrons in a
manner, within reason, by modifying future
charges, to a point consistent with exist-
ing conditions, it cannot possibly be seen
how this can be 'satisfactorily effected, unless
advice of technical experts is obtained. It
would be a pity to be continually resorting
to outside advice, and at the same time it
would entail considerable expense. Commu-
nical members could, if it is true, consult their
technical friends, casually, in the manner
practised at present; but advice of this de-
scription, passing through a medium who is
ignorant of the fundamental principles on
which the questions are based, is like a totter-
ing superstructure built on an inadequate
foundation, and is bound to collapse. There
is only one exit of escape, and that is to give
some consideration to the technical experts,
and allow them to have a voice on the new
Board, even if it is only to give them a trial
for the first three years, while re-organising.
Otherwise, expediency and economy may be
obliterated from the writings of the Govern-
ment's venture."—*Straits Times*.

Intimations.

WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, Graduate in
Arts of a University, and having many
years' practical experience in teaching, is
prepared to coach advanced pupils in ENGLISH,
MATHEMATICS, SCIENCE, and other subjects.
Excellent testimonials and references.

For terms, &c., please apply—
"X. Y. Z."
C/o This Paper.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [604]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the
Registered Office of the Company, Alex-
andra Buildings on SATURDAY, the 3rd of
June, at Noon, in accordance with Article 101
of the Company's Articles of Association for
the purpose of considering the desirability of
the dissolution of the Company and for the
purpose of passing the following Resolutions,
viz:—

1. That it is desirable that the Company
may be dissolved and that it be wound
up voluntarily.

2. That the General Managers be and they
are hereby appointed Liquidators.

3. That the Liquidators be and they are
hereby authorised to consent to the regis-
tration of a New Company to be named
the "PEAK TRAMWAYS COM-
PANY, LIMITED" with a Memorandum
and Articles of Association which have
been prepared with the approval of the
Consulting Committee of the Company.

4. That the Liquidators be empowered to sell
to the "PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED" the undertaking of this Com-
pany at the price of \$200 per share either
in cash or shares of the "PEAK TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED" at the
option of Shareholders of this Company
and to enter into all necessary agree-
ments to that effect.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by
the requisite majority they will be submitted
for confirmation as special Resolutions to a
Second Extraordinary General Meeting which
will be subsequently convened.

Dated 22nd May, 1905.

JOHN D. HUGHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

[59]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following
SCRIP CERTIFICATES:—

No. 259 for 27 Shares Nos. 580/24 and
3767/8 issued 4th December, 1901, in name of
Mr. T. NG SHOU PANG of Hankow, and
No. 257 for 27 Shares Nos. 153/76, 2846/55,
3265/7, 3852/3, 4829/13 and 764/8, issued in
December, 1901, in name of Mr. LONG
SHOU KIANG of Hankow, have been lost,
and should the same not be produced before
the 10th proximo, fresh Certificates will be
issued, and no transaction taking place under
the said Scrip Certificates Nos. 2569 and 2570
will be recognised by the Office.

J. ARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co.,
General Agents,

Canton Insurance Office, Limited,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1905. [598]

BOO CHEONG,

STATIONERY AND PAPER MERCHANT,

No. 20, Pottinger Street.

HAS always on hand all varieties of
Stationery, Printing and No. 6 Papers,
Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclostyle
and Ellams Duplicator.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1905. [64]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents or
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state that
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds
of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Cam-
dren's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery,
Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor School,
who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1905.

BARRETTO & Co.,
General Agents, Hongkong.

CLARETS.

St. George \$4.00 Per Dozen Quarts.

Cru-Wynbron 4.50 " "

Cotes 5.00 " "

Montferand 5.50 " "

Medoc 6.00 " "

St. Emilion 6.00 " "

St. Estephe 6.50 " "

St. Julien 7.50 " "

St. Estephe Su-
perior 9.00 " "

Chateau Margaux 9.00 " "

Chateau Leoville 9.00 " "

Chateau Lafite ... 10.00 " "

Chateau Larose ... 10.50 " "

BARRETTO & Co.,
Agents,
Nos. 23 & 24, Bank Building,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 29th May, 1905. [111]

THE SINGAPORE DOCKS.

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the expropriation of Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.
is, we have good reason to believe, very near
at hand, the question of the formation of the
new Board becomes one of primary importance.
The new Board is to be appointed by the
Government, and, although we disclaim giving
advice in this matter, one phase of the
subject presents itself to us, as likely to be
neglected, namely, the qualifications of the
members. Rumour has it that the members
are to be composed entirely of commercial
men, and we agree that the majority of the
Board should be gentlemen from this class;
but the opinions of local shipowners is that a
great mistake would be made, unless some of
the members are men with sound technical
knowledge of shipbuilding, engineering and
ship repairs. Complaints have been heard on
many sides against this portion of the busi-
ness of the present Company, and as we un-
derstand that the management, both depart-
mental and general, is to be the same, we fail to
see that the interests of local shipping are to
be benefited in any way, unless those interests
are given consideration, by being placed before
the Board by one of their own representatives.
It may be urged that the Board will have the
advice of their General Manager on all such
matters. That is true, but the occasion might
occur in which it would be necessary for him
to sit in judgment on himself, as it were; an
impossible position. Before it is too late, the
Government should consider the advisability
of constituting

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D.
1841.WINE AND SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

SHERRY.

The following Brands are recommended
as high-class Wines of superior quality.

- B. SUPERIOR PALE DRY, Dinner
Wine, Green Seal Capsule \$12.00
- C. MANZANILLA, PALE NATU-
RAL SHERRY, White Capsule 13.50
- CC. SUPERIOR OLD PALE
DRY, NATURAL SHERRY,
Red Seal Capsule 16.00
- D. VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE
DRY, Choice Old Wine, White
Seal Capsule 18.00
- E. EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD
PALE DRY, Very Finest Qual-
ity (old bottled), Black Seal
Capsule 27.00

"D" and "E" ARE FAVOURITE
WINES ALL OVER THE FAR EAST,
AND ARE SPECIALLY RECOM-
MENDED.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1905.

WINE

AND

SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FIRST FLOOR.

(WM. POWELL & Co.'s old premises).

HOCKS.

Per case, quarts.

Laubenheimer		\$14.40
Graacher		15.00
Niersteiner		16.00
Hochheimer		21.00
Liebfraumilk		24.00
Sparkling Hock		19.80
Sparkling Hock Nonpareil		27.00

N.B.—All our Wines and Spirits are bottled at
home, thereby ensuring to our Customers
all the advantages accruing from bottling
done at home under the direct supervision
of the Growers and Distillers as compared
to bottling done in China by Chinamen
at the service of European Firms.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1904.

MARRIAGE.
BATEMAN-HOLMES.—On the 31st May, 1905,
at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the
Rev. J. H. France, M.A., MURIEL WINIFRED,
daughter of Mrs. Bateman, to HAROLD KEN-
NARD, son of the late Henry J. Holmes. [617]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905.

EFFECTS OF THE FIGHT.

The latest accounts which have come to hand assuredly point to the fact that the Japanese gained one of the greatest naval victories of modern times. It was absolutely crushing. Only three vessels, we are told, escaped. The remainder of the Armada is either at the bottom of the sea, or in Japanese harbours. The scene at the fight must have been absolutely terrific; the thunderous blows dealt by the Japanese marksmen would have demoralised far more efficient fighters than the Russians. It was generally conceded when the Baltic Fleet passed through the Straits that the patient and virile Admiral Togo was only waiting his opportunity to demolish his enemy; but even the most loud-voiced partisan of the Japanese hardly dared to believe that the defeat of the Russians would have been so complete. It was argued that if even part of Rodjstevsky's squadron got through to Vladivostok the great aim and object of the Russians would have been attained. It was freely granted that the ancient and worn-out craft which formed part of the Fleet might become a target for the Japanese; and it was suggested that Rodjstevsky could well afford to leave them to their fate if he succeeded in rushing his first class battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats into Vladivostok. Under these circumstances a partial defeat would have been in some respects a victory for the Russians. But all these fine theories and arguments were flung to the winds by the cannon of Togo's warships. We have learned the news of the captured vessels and prisoners, but what of those who found their last resting-place in the sea? If the reports received up to the present can be absolutely relied upon—and there is no reason to doubt them in the slightest degree—the holocaust when vessels were being blown up by mines, torpedoes and submarines must have been frightful. We have yet to learn the extent of the Japanese losses. Admiral Togo is waiting for complete reports of the "insignificant loss" which he already reported, but curious stories are continually coming in to the effect that the Japanese lost several vessels in the fight. That might be probable; but the Japanese came through the storm of shot and shell with a loss of only three torpedo boats and a casualty list, up to the 31st May inclusive, of 800. This is an achievement little short of miraculous. However, we have no Russian report telegraphed over the world, and we can only trust to the future to enlighten us as to the exact state of the losses. And now Rodjstevsky is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, having been severely wounded. It had been freely stated that the Russian Admiral was in bad health. Anyone who had considered his fate never doubted the rumour. Sent out on a long and hazardous journey, the hope of his master the Tsar, and the last beacon-light of his fellow-countrymen, Admiral Rodjstevsky might well worry himself sick of a fever. He had to find out the character of his boats; he had to lick a lot of ignorant landmen into something like fighting shape; and he had to evade, if he could, the dexterous Japanese. He did his best, no doubt; but night and day he must have been at his wits' end wondering what the result would be. It was also rumoured that some of his own commanders were not on the best of terms with their chief; that, indeed, they sought to thwart him in every way they possibly could. That may be only an idle rumour, but if there was even a suggestion of insubordination, the Admiral's task was immensely increased. We are told that he was severely wounded, which would appear to show that at any rate he tried to do his duty and failed. He had a Herculean work to perform and only a man's arm with which to perform it. It must be a dreary pillow on which rests the Admiral's head in a Japanese hospital. True he did not brag about fighting to a finish, and having nothing to do but die for Tsar and country, as Stoessel did, but his fate has been worse, and one wonders what it will be if he ever returns to Russia, that land of unfulfilled hopes. By this time Birleff should be in Vladivostok looking for his phantom command. Even the three vessels, which escaped to Vladivostok will prove no addition to the northern fleet, for the simple reason that the crews will be absolutely demoralised by their experience in the Yellow Sea. The Russians would seem to have only one way before them—to make peace with as much honour as the Japanese are willing to accord them. It may be galling, but to the average onlooker it appears as if Russia had met her Waterloo. How she can hope to rehabilitate herself in the eyes of the world it will be interesting to see; but that her power both by land and sea is gone for some decades to come must be apparent to the most casual observer. As for Admiral Togo, he has been hailed as another Nelson, but we cannot compare the days of Nelson with the present time. The conditions are absolutely different; only one feature is common to both—intense patriotism and fierce love of battle. The Japanese may well be left fitly to honour their doughty hero, whose task is now apparently done.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A SUGAR Trust has been formed at Osaka with a capital of ¥3,000,000.

THE French mail of the 2nd May was delivered in London on the 31st May.

It is satisfactory to note that only one case of plague is recorded in the return for to-day.

CHANG Sheng-hsun, the High Commissioner of Commerce, has wired to the Board of Commercial Affairs to get Imperial sanction for building a railway between Foochow and Amoy. The said Board has replied that it will, in a few days, send in a memorial regarding the proposition to the Throne.

PROF. Yasukuni Matsudaira of the Waseda University of Tokio (of Count Okuma) has been engaged by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung as his adviser in political and legal affairs for the term of two years and an agreement has been signed between Taotai Tsen of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Consul Itaki respectively at Hankow.—*The Eastern Times*.

EASTER Island has just been visited by the steamer *Tagliaterra*, the first which had called there for 12 months. There were only 200 inhabitants on an island that once supported a population of 3,000, and of these but three were white. The *Tagliaterra* conveyed to them the first news of the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan.

EVERY newspaper has adopted its own way of spelling the name of the Russian Admiral now commanding in Eastern waters. "It may probably interest your readers," writes Professor Laughton, "to know that he himself, when in this country ten years ago as Naval Attaché, wrote it Rogjstevsky. I presume the *g* has the sound of the English *j*, which is *dzh*, not the French *j*, which is *zh*—in no case can it be *zh*, a combination of letters which does not convey any distinct meaning to—*L. & C. Express*.

THE RECENT FINANCIAL CRISIS.

A BANK'S FAILURE.

At the Supreme Court this morning his Lordship the Chief Justice (Mr. F. F. Pigott) presiding, the public examination of the partners in the Yue Fat bank, lately trading at 131, Wing Lok Street, again came on for hearing. Examined by the Official Receiver (Mr. G. H. Wakeman), Ma Yuen, one of the three surviving partners, deposed that the business was started with a capital of \$14,000, but no partnership agreement was drawn up. Ma Fat had a share of \$15,000, Yeung Tat Chau \$5,000, San Yat Sai \$15,000, and himself \$5,000. They made a start with the business about five years ago, and had since taken deposits, lent money, dealt in bills of exchange besides doing money changing.

The Official Receiver:—How do you account for this bankruptcy?

The Debtor:—Too much of the bank's money was out among our customers. Continuing, he said that when money was received from clients on deposit nothing particular was given them in exchange excepting a deposit note. Interest according to the market rates prevailing was paid, the highest rate he could recollect being 60 cents on \$100 per month. They also lent out the moneys received at the usual market rates, the best rate something like 40 cents odd per \$1,000 a day, and the worst about 20 cents odd per \$1,000 per day.

There ought to be a considerable profit then? asked the Official Receiver.

No, there was not a large profit, replied the Debtor, and besides there are the expenses to be considered; they amounted to between 20,000 and \$2,000 per annum.

What are the profits you made in the first year?—About \$2,000.

The second year?—About \$3,000.

Third?—About \$5,000.

Fourth?—About \$7,000.

Fifth, and last year?—About \$10,000 net profit.

Where has that \$10,000 gone to?—It has all been lent out to shops.

The Chief Justice:—Has that been lent this year?

Debtor:—Yes, in instalments.

The Official Receiver:—Are all these debts in your statement of affairs good debts?—Yes, some can be recovered.

You put them at \$119,000 good, bad and doubtful. Is that correct?—Yes.

Have you tried to recover the money?—Yes, I have pressed the people for payment.

Continuing, he said that there were two people who guaranteed a debt of \$4,000, and although he had pressed them for the money, he had been unable to get it in. He had told them money was very tight. Some of the debts had been owing since 1900, the first on the statement being Wei Yuk \$3,000. Debtor could not recollect the date on which the money was last lent out.

When he received deposits during April, he thought he would be able to repay the money, although he knew that money was very tight at the time. It was a case of "first come first served."

In the middle of that month he knew the bank was in difficulty and people had told them they had too much money out, and he knew there was little or none coming in. The house 131, Wing Lok Street, was in his name. Yeung Tat Chau's name, and was now mortgaged for \$1,000. The drawings of partners were entered in the cash book, but there were no means of ascertaining the exact sums paid to each of them. Sometimes loans were made to them on security, but no account was kept—only the security.

Another partner said he took no part in the business, never saw the books and sometimes "strolled in the office in the course of the year."

Are you interested in any other business in the Colony? asked the Official Receiver.

No, replied the witness.

Not in the So-and-so? observed Mr. Wakeman, mentioning the name of a firm.

Or in the—asked Mr. Wakeman, giving the name of another Chinese firm.

Yes, calmly replied witness.

Why did you say you were not interested in any other firm in Hongkong?

Well, I put them down in my statement, and you know all about it just as I do.

Another partner, having been heard the examination was adjourned, the Chief Justice remarking that the bank seemed a going concern to which Mr. Wakeman added, "Yes, according to the statement filed of the debts it is a solvent concern if the outstanding amounts can be got in."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CANDID CRITICISM BY MR. SHEWAN.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. Present:—His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., R.E., Major General Villiers Hatton, (General Officer Commanding), Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. L. A. M. Johnston (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Sir H. Spencer Berkeley (Attorney General), Hon. Capt. L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Hon. Mr. R. Shewan, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Colonial Secretary moved that the report of the Finance Committee (No. 2) be adopted. The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Carried.

TRANSFER OF NEW TERRITORY LAND.

The Hon. Attorney General proposed the second reading of a bill entitled An Ordinance to facilitate the transfer of land in the New Territories and for settling disputes in respect thereof and other purposes.

He explained that the reasons for the introduction of the bill were so well stated in the objects and reasons appended to it that it was hardly necessary for him to say anything further, but to recommend to the house the principles of the measure. He proceeded to outline the objects and reasons which have already been given in our columns.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded.

The Hon. Mr. Shewan said he could not agree with the Hon. the Attorney General that the objects and reasons were so perfectly plain.

The bill before them purported to be a bill to facilitate the transfer of land in the New Territories, and also to give the Governor power on any terms as he shall think fit to grant exemptions to Crown lessees. In other words, they were supposed to be passing a real Ordinance when they were really leaving it all to the discretion of the Governor. In the objects and reasons it was stated that there were some owners who might prefer to hold property under the law of the Colony. Undoubtedly they would, but why were they not to be exactly provided for instead of being left entirely to the Governor?

"We seem to be making one law for the rich, and another for the poor," he added, and "the exercise of the Governor's discretion must give rise to heartburning and jealousies."

The objects and reasons read to him very curiously. It stated, "As some owners in the New Territories will probably prefer to hold under the usual law of the Colony."

"Who are these?" he asked, "who are so good as to prefer the usual law of the Colony, and who are those for whom the usual law of the Colony is not good enough. The contention of its unofficial members are I know small and feeble enough against the Government's fixed majority of officials, who, I believe, are bound to vote with the Government and are not allowed consciences of their own. But to bring us here and make us pass such vague, open bills as this, it seems to me to be reducing us to the level of nonentities. The Government cannot pride itself on its past history, regarding its dealings with land in the New Territories after it has given us such an exhibition of its own incapacity and greed by bringing in a bill to reverse the verdict of its own law court and actually make the bill retroactive to deprive a Chinaman of land which the Government's own Land Court had granted him after a careful hearing. If that is a fair specimen of our bona fide British justice, then British justice has fallen very low indeed. It is just another case of Naboth's vineyard, only that Ahab was not such a hypocrite as to try to justify himself by making a new law to cover his misdeeds. And now we are asked to pass a measure that will only make confusion worse confounded, and which, in the hands of unscrupulous and incompetent officials, will certainly open the door to create abuses. I believe the Building Ordinance had some such clause and what has been the result? If ever a bill has been more honoured in the breach than in the observance it is that bill. I think we were told at one time that houses must not be higher than one and a half times the width of the road. But what has been the result? Look at the houses that have been built since that Ordinance. And the amusing part of it is that the very same man sitting at the head of the Sanitary Board and merely granting dispensations to all and sundry."

H. E. the Governor:—That is certainly out of order.

The Hon. Mr. Shewan: Am I in order, sir?

H. E. the Governor:—Scarcely, I think.

The Hon. Mr. Shewan, continuing:—The very man sitting at the head of the Sanitary Board and merely granting dispensations to all and sundry."

H. E. the Governor:—That is certainly out of order.

The Hon. Mr. Shewan:—We now ask the government to break the very ordinance he himself brought in. That, I say, may happen again.

H. E. the Governor:—That is also out of order.

The Hon. Mr. Shewan:—I will continue with that, sir. But do you will continue with such provisions legislation? To me it is merely a travesty of legislation to be brought here and made to pass such laws by a majority which is compelled to vote with the Government. I oppose this bill because instead of stating clearly the terms on which the Governor proposes to exempt Crown lessees from its provisions it renders perfectly null and void those provisions by leaving them to be modified on any terms the Governor thinks fit. Everyone should be equal before the law, and the law should be applied equally to everyone. It seems to me that in this Colony anyone with influence who objects to the incidence of a law can get it altered or modified in his favour by applying to the Sanitary Board or some other authority. What is the use of laws like this if you do not enforce them strictly and impartially, and what is the use of a law which after providing for forty different classes leaves it to the Governor to abrogate them on such terms as he shall think fit?"

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai supported the second reading of the bill, and said that the objection raised by the hon. member opposite seemed to be due to some objections to certain clauses.

The Hon. Mr. Shewan:—I object to the principle of the bill.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai observed that the principle of the bill was stated to facilitate dealings with land or property in the New Territories. He understood that the hon. member objected to one clause, viz., sub-section 4, of

section 1, which gives the Governor power to exempt land from the provisions of the Ordinance. So far as the principles of the Bill were concerned they were clearly stated and, in his opinion, were extremely sound. For such small holders who preponderate in the New Territories would be presumed not to wish to incur any very great expense or spend too much time or trouble in parting with a small holding which would amount to a few hundred dollars, and any bill brought forward to facilitate transfers and save the money, time and trouble to the present holders was worthy the support of the Council, and as the member representing the Chinese—he was sure his colleague the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk would agree with him—might state it would have a very beneficial effect upon the poorer class of holders of property in the New Territories. The Bill also dealt with the settlement of disputes, and he pointed out that it was absurd to expect the small holders to come over to Hongkong to take their cases up to the Supreme Court, employ lawyers and possibly counsel to represent their case. The cost of so doing might amount to quite as much, if not twice or three times as expensive, as the land itself. He admitted there were some provisions in the Ordinance which might require very careful consideration and perhaps some amending, but so far as the principle of the Bill was concerned he was sure that, as the member for the Chinese, if it was passed and properly carried out it would confer certain decided benefits upon the small holders of property in the New Territory, and besides it would give them a great deal of satisfaction and secure their confidence in the administration of justice in this Colony.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk expressed himself as entirely in accord with the views set forth by the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary thought it was to be regretted that the hon. member who opposed the second reading of the bill should have made it the occasion to pour forth his vials of wrath upon them, without first as the meaning of the section, though it was possible it might have been a pleasure to him to find a peg upon which to hang accusations of incompetency and unscrupulousness against the officers who were going to administer the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Shewan:—Sir, have I made any change of incompetence?

H. E. the Governor:—Yes, I think so.

Hon. Mr. Shewan:—I said the bill might be in the hands of incompetency or

H. E. the Governor:—I did not understand that.

Hon. Mr. Shewan:—I said it may lead to grave abuses.

H. E. the Governor:—"It would and will."

The Hon. Attorney General:—Unless they are incompetent your remarks had no point.

Hon. Mr. Shewan:—I was alluding to the future.

Hon. Colonial Secretary:—He further accused the Council of bringing in legislation which was inequitable and unjust.

Hon. Mr. Shewan rose to a point of order and denied having made use of the expression.

H. E. the Governor:—I think you said so.

The Colonial Secretary:—The hon. member referred to recent legislation as being inequitable and unjust. He proceeded to explain that that measure gave the power of appealing to the highest court in the Colony, and on the appeal in question the Government was successful. Proceeding, he said it might perhaps console the hon. member if he explained to him that the words in the Bill before Council, "on such terms as he shall think fit" merely meant in such cases as he shall think fit. It was not proposed that the present proprietors in the New Territories should in a body be exempted from the operations of the Bill, but where certain proprietors had acquired land of some considerable value and under the Bill if those persons desired to come under the existing law of the Colony he had not the slightest doubt the Government would take their application into consideration.

The bill was then read a second time.

The Council was still sitting when our report left.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:— On the 1st at 12.30 p.m. The barometric changes on the S. and S.E. coasts of China, are unimportant.

Gradients are apparently slight for S.E. winds over those areas.

Forecast:—S.E. and variable winds, moderate; thunder showers.

Returns from greater part of stations are lacking.

The Dallas-Bandmann Company last night staged the "Duchess of Danzig" at the Theatre Royal, but owing to the heavy rain the attendance was far from satisfactory. The piece was very well staged and dressed, but did not go with quite the swing and spirit which usually characterizes this company's performances. Mr. Frank Cochrane's interpretation of *Napoleon* was fairly good, but we have seen him do better work on his previous visits.

Mlle. Belle Luscombe, *Madame San Gine*, was excellent, while Mr. Kaya was in fine voice and rendered his songs to good advantage.

Miss Violet Frampton was a pleasing and ingenious *René*, an Imperial ward, both looking and acting the part very well, especially in the scene with the Duke and Duchess of Danzig, wherein she implores the Duke not to marry her, in the event of *Napoleon's* effecting his divorce.

Miss Dolly Grattan as the *Empress Josephine* had little to do beyond looking Imperial. Misses Yelia Nicoll and Amy Bailey, as the proud sisters of "His Imperial Majesty," the quondam "Little Corporal" carried one back to "Cinderella" pantomime days. Mr. C. F. Cooke as *Francis* was distinctly good.

Mr. Percy Haydn as *M. de Flakoull*, and Mr. E. McIntyre, as *Papillon*, also doing good work. The choruses were a bit weak, and inclined to be lost at times. "The Girl from Kaye's" will be staged this evening.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

American (Korea) 2nd inst.
Indian (Nauyasung) 5th inst.
German (Wilhelms) 5th inst.
German (Bayern) 6th inst.
German (Darmstadt) 7th inst.
American (Coptic) 12th inst.
Canadian (Empress of India) 12th inst.
German (Prinz Waldemar) 19th inst.
Canadian (Tartar) both inst.

The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Vancouver at 7 p.m. on 30th ult.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Ambrisa* from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on 31st ult., and may be expected here on 6th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Official Telegrams.]

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

RUSSIAN FLEET ANNIHILATED.

"ZEMTCHUG'S" FATE UNCERTAIN.

JAPANESE CASUALTIES 800.

Tokio, 31st May, 6.50 p.m.
(Received 1st June, 9 a.m.)

Mr. M. Noma, Consul for Japan, has kindly forwarded to us the following telegrams:—

Admiral Togo's seventh report, received on the morning of 31st May, states that from the reports of various divisions under me, it appears that the *Oshima* was seriously damaged at an early stage of the battle of 27th May, left line, and was sunk at 3 p.m.

The *Sinai Veliki*, *Nachimov* and *Mono*—much, having already suffered heavily mid-day of the 27th May and on the same night, were so damaged by our destroyer and torpedo-boat flotillas, that they were completely put out of action. They were discovered on the next morning drifting near Tsushima by our converted cruisers *Shinano-maru*, *Yasenta-maru*, *Tainan-maru* and *Sado-maru*, but sank before they could be captured. Their survivors, about 915, were rescued by the above mentioned converted cruisers and the people on the coast.

It is certain, from the statements of the prisoners, that the *Nararin* was struck by four torpedoes from our torpedo flotilla on 27th May and sank.

The commander of the *Nitaka* reports that the *Svetlana* was discovered at 9 a.m., on 28th May, off Chikuhai Bay, Korea, and was sunk by the *Nitaka* and *Utsuru*.

The *Aurora* and *Almas* were suspected to have been sunk during our torpedo attack on the night of 27th May.

Respecting the *Zemichug* on the list of sunken ships in a previous report, her fate is uncertain and her name should be cancelled from that list pending a reliable information.

After all eight battleships, three armoured cruisers, three coast-defence ironclads, which formed the main force of the Russian fleet, were sunk or captured, and most of the second class cruisers and other subsidiary vessels were destroyed, so that the whole Russian squadron were practically annihilated by this battle.

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

Regarding the damages to our fleet subsequent reports show that, during the night attack of 27th May, the torpedo-boats 34th, 35th, and 69th were sunk; but most of their crews were rescued by their comrades. Otherwise no ship whatever was lost. The damage to larger vessels, including destroyers, were very slight, and none of them were incapacitated for action.

Our total casualties are now estimated at 800.

As nearly the whole of the Japanese and Russian fleets engaged in the battle, the field of operations was greatly extended. Moreover, the weather being misty, it was impossible to see more than five miles. I was, therefore, unable to keep in sight all divisions under me even in daytime. Besides, the battle was fought for two days and nights, and our various divisions attacked the enemy who were scattered in every direction and some are still engaged in duties subsequent to the battle, so that it will be some days before the detailed reports can be forwarded.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

The First Test Match.

LONDON, 30th May.

In the first test match, England v. Australia, England made 196, of which Tyldesley made 56. Australia made 158 for four wickets, of which Noble made 50 and Hill 54.

Later.

England has made 318 for five wickets, Tyldesley 61, MacLaren 140.

Reported Sinking of a British Merchantman.

Intelligence has reached Tokio that the Russians sank a British merchant ship south of Formosa on the 20th instant.

The Japanese Naval Victory.

ST. PETERSBURG IGNORANT.

The newspapers are unanimous in declaring that Admiral Togo's triumph challenges the greatest victories of Nelson, including Trafalgar, and forms the sixteenth decisive battle of the world.

Reuter's correspondent in St. Petersburg wires that at 11 a.m. the public were still kept in ignorance of the disaster.

A semi-official agency issued a Shanghai telegram stating that seven Japanese warships, including two battleships, and four Russian vessels had been sunk, and on the strength of this the newspapers at midnight were shouting a great Russian victory outside the emptying theatres and music halls.

Japanese Bonds Rising.

Later.

The markets are buoyant and Japanese bonds still rising; they have gone up 5 per cent. since the battle.

CAPTURE OF ADMIRAL ROZHDISTVENSKY. The Washington State Department says it is officially announced in Tokio that Admiral Rozhdistvensky, Admiral Kolsharsky and Admiral Niebogoff are prisoners, and that all the Russian battleships are sunk except *Orel* and the *Nicholas I.*, which were captured.

Prince Arisugawa in Germany.

Prince Arisugawa has arrived at Berlin. There were present at the station to meet the Prince, the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, and the Princes Adalbert and August, the officers of the Headquarters Staff, and other high military and naval authorities; the Legation staff and the Japanese colony were also present at the station.

While waiting for the train the Kaiser cordially greeted the Japanese present and conversed with the members of the Legation. On arrival, the Kaiser welcomed the Prince in the most hearty manner and the immense crowd warmly cheered.

Prince Arisugawa is accommodated at a hotel, but dined at the Palace with a distinguished company present.

Later.

The Kaiser has conferred the order of the Black Eagle on Prince Arisugawa and the Red Cross medal of the first class on the Princess.

Prospects of Peace.

The hopes of peace are strengthened by the earnest advocacy of the French newspapers.

HONGKONG'S WEATHER.

SOME INCIDENTS OF THE RAIN-STORM.

For several days Hongkong has been deluged with rain, which has fallen, not in moderation, but in sheets. So far as can be learned, traffic has not been dislocated to any marked extent, but the inconvenience which all have experienced has been most acute. Most people talk fearfully about a dizzle and a shower, and it has even been suggested that these are more annoying than a steady fall, but a little of the present state of matters goes a long way, and if residents had their way they would refuse to have rain for months to come. Of course, the optimist comes to the rescue and suggests how delightful it is to know that there will be no scarcity in the water supply. That is all very well in its own way, but it is not what one would exactly term beneficial to the individual who is caught in the storm. Naturally, almost as if it were a case of cause and effect, the car service broke down this morning. At some place a car had gone off the line and the result was that there was a complete cessation of the service during a long-continued and tremendous downpour. Then the rickshaws were used, and of course they proved short of the demand. This poor resident who has his habit in Wanchai had a poor chance of getting to town unless he was content to get soaked to the skin. A correspondent writes to say that people were being conveyed to the headquarters offices, near Fletcher Street, in boats. It would not be astonishing, but if it actually was a fact the rain there must have been something phenomenal. The chairs from the Hill district had a bad time. One unfortunate gentleman who was riding in a chair somewhere in the vicinity of Caine Road had a nasty experience. The front coolie was swept off his feet by the current of water and the occupant was flung into the raging torrent. If his language was rather torrid it is not to be wondered at. In any case he was very wet. A few incidents of a similar character are reported from various parts of the city, but they could not be authenticated, and might possibly be apocryphal. This much is certain, that the rain has produced the acme of discomfort. It has led to sullen lowering looks where usually there is sunshine and pleasantness. But as it comes as an expected visitor, or rather as a poor relation, it has to be "tholed" as the Scotch say. No wonder that Mr. Alleyne Ireland speaks in a disgusted tone of the May to September season in Hongkong. "Every pin is rusty," he says, "every feather droops, bedraggled beyond redemption; starch cannot stiffen nor hot irons smooth the infinite variety of male and female garments; curling irons avail nothing to female hair; the most cunningly devised pommades, like a half-melted butter, puddling the Marcel wave is beyond the wildest dreams of imagination beyond the wildest dreams of imagination beyond the wildest dreams of imagination." We can only look forward to the days of sunshine, when no doubt a severe grievance will be evolved by the average resident.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

[Reuter's.]

AND AFTER.

AN APPRECIATION.

An old resident of the Far East using the *nom de plume* "Victor" sends us the following interesting communication:—

As you were good enough to favour me with space on the 11th instant for comments respecting "The Coming Struggle," I trust you will do me the courtesy to publish a few remarks respecting the great victory scored by the Nelson of Japan last Thursday off Tsushima.

That I correctly forecasted coming events in my letter of the 11th inst., wherein I predicted that Togo would have the *Tsushima* Armada well whipped before the month of May came to an end, will be conceded. It was a foregone conclusion. What else could possibly result from a collision between the hostile fleets—one manned with brave, patriotic and free men skilled in the use of their weapons and imbued with unbounded confidence in their Commander-in-Chief; the other manned for the most part by recruits "pressed" into the service, who had had little or no target practice, lacked patriotism, and whose Commander-in-Chief had yet to perform deeds of daring calculated to inspire confidence in his ability to deprive our gallant ally of the command of Eastern seas. Numerically superior but very inferior in the adventure of Rodjestevenky was foredoomed to ignominious failure. The despatch of the so-called Armada to the East was the most foolish, the maddest, thing Russia has done since the outbreak of war in February of last year. But that fact should cause little surprise; for is it not true that "Whom God would destroy He first makes mad?"

It is abundantly manifest that Togo has inflicted a blow upon the enemy from which he cannot recover for at least a quarter of a century. It has been a great moral as well as material victory. True, we have yet to learn what has become of a few of the cruisers. But the main points are these: That the losses inflicted upon the Russians are so great that the command of the seas still remains with Dai Nippon, who cannot care for the war with commerce and comparative, if not absolute, safety; that the remnants of Russia's naval forces can now be easily dealt with and be either destroyed in detail or caused to surrender; and that owing to this fiasco the hopelessness of bringing the war to a conclusion with the defeat of Japan must be so manifest to even the meanest Russian or pro-Russian intellect that it may reasonably be assumed that we are now within measurable distance of the peace which is so earnestly desired by all right-thinking, unprejudiced and impartial spectators of the most unique conflict of modern times. And I use the word "unique" advisedly, for the unequalled success of Japan's arms on sea and on land stands absolutely alone in the annals of modern history, while the defeat of the Russian fleet is the only one of her soldiers and seamen is comparable only to the perfect organisation and discipline of the Japanese army and navy. Japan has done wonders in this war in which even biblical history is repeated, for has not David laid Goliath low? Well may the bright and pushful people of Nippon shout their *davais*; well may Togo and Oyama be hailed as the saviours of their country!

The triumph of Japan is of the greatest importance to the Powers whose policy aims at peace and an "open door" for trade throughout the Orient, namely, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. Some Continental Powers are understood to desire to partition China, to weaken the slumbering Dragon, and to set up in their "spheres" protectionist tariffs designed to cramp and ultimately stifle the trade of British, American and Japanese merchants. This might not be done very rapidly, but the cramping movement would be sure as "it would be gradual. The "open door" Powers, on the contrary, desire only to secure a free course for the development of the trade and commerce of all nations throughout the vast Empire of China. "A fair field and no favour" is all they look for, and it is that which the success of Japan's arms goes a long way to secure to them. Japan, as has been asserted frequently since the war began, has, in fact, been fighting the battles of civilisation against the forces of the most corrupt as it is also the most barbarous Government in the Western hemisphere—a positive blot on the civilisation of the Great East. Had she not been tackled by the Japanese, it requires little foresight to discern that the time would have come (and that not very far distant too) when Great Britain would have had no alternative but to pour out blood and money freely in endeavours to check the tide of ruthless aggression in the Far East. Japan, by rolling the blood of her sons today, has saved many thousands of English homes from sore trials and bereavements, while the British taxpayer is millions in pocket by it. And the same may be said probably with respect to our American cousins. But while the subjects of the "open door" Powers have good cause to rejoice to-day, too much should not be taken for granted. The time when the terms of peace will be discussed may be some way off, and even when that desirable epoch is reached it is conceivable that the "Partitioning Powers" may be found hard at work in devious ways to upset the game, for to them the success of the "open door" policy means the obliteration for all time of their dreams of colonial expansion in the Gorgeous Orient. It is not because I attach much importance to the ability of Russia, France and Germany to carry through their selfish policy that I take liberty to sound a warning-note. On the contrary, it is likely that, having done all in their power to assist Russia to play her last card successfully and that having resulted in practically irretrievable disaster, France and Germany may now find it to their advantage to modify their policy considerably.

There is yet another factor in the situation which is of interest and should not be lost sight of. What will be the effect of the defeat of the Armada in Russia proper? Will it not add fuel to the fire of the revolutionary elements and hasten the day when the Empire of the haughty Romanoffs will be in the throes of a truly terrible revolution? Do not the bubbles on the surface indicate very truly how the depths are surging below? What then, will be the prospects of trade in the Far Orient, should Russia be racked by revolution in the near future? Excellent! for the greatest disturber of the peace of the world will be so busily engaged at home that we shall hear no more of her "holy mission to spread civilisation throughout the Orient" for decades, while Germany and France, deprived of the support, both moral and material, of Russia may become more complacent and be satisfied provided equal opportunities for all are properly guaranteed.

As regards hysterical alarmists, people with axes to grind, and others who may stand to gain by the continuance of the war, I think we may safely treat their prattlings about the "Four Squares" with supreme contempt; for Russia as a naval power has ceased to exist, as the result of the magnificent triumphs of the Japanese Navy and Army. She—and I fancy most critics will concur in the opinion—has, I submit, become a *quantité négligeable*.

It was a huge bubble that Japan pricked. When she commenced Russia's "Empire," it was alleged by the author of the article in question that she had travelled for years upon her reputation as a great military Power, while by bluff, effrontery and jank duplicity she had wrung from China in a few years greater concessions than all the other Treaty Powers put together. China, conscious of her own weakness, sought at almost any cost to keep on friendly terms with her big neighbour, believing that that was the wisest course to pursue. Have not the stirring events of the past few months revealed to the rulers of China the folly of their dread of the Great Bear? And have not these historical events demonstrated to China the well-nigh incalculable advantages to be derived from her preparedness for war in order to avoid a clash of arms, but preparedness for victory? Surely, China will profit by these object lessons. Obviously, one of the secrets of Japan's success is to be found in the fact that she prepared for victory, while her burly antagonist only prepared—and that in a shipshod manner—for war. Japan left nothing to chance, while Russia depended chiefly upon bluff and big battalions. The result is before the world, and if the *Tsushima* is not entirely devoid of common sense he will bow to the decrees of Fate, hard as they may be, accept terms of peace which would be far easier upon them than they are likely to be a few months hence, and endeavour to profit by the lessons derivable from a foe he foolishly affected to despise but who has come through a severe ordeal with flying colours, and to-day rightly ranks as a first class Power and a champion of civilisation and fair trade in the Orient.

In this connection a useful purpose may be served if, with your permission, I draw the attention of your readers to a speech delivered by the late Premier, Lord Salisbury, at the Guildhall in January 1897. On that occasion the great statesman said: "The objects which we have in view are strictly business objects. We wish to extend the commerce, the trade, the industry and the civilisation of mankind. We wish to throw open as many markets as possible, to bring as many consumers and producers into contact as possible, to throw open the great market of the universe of whatever kind, cost what it may. We desire, we are ever striving for the maintenance not only of our treaty rights, but also the true, the highest, the best and the most exalted rights of mankind. We must now as ever before insist on the upholding in their entirety of all treaties properly concluded, and in the independence of all free communities. These are the objects we have in view and in endeavouring to further them we look with confidence for the approval and co-operation of those nations whose policy is directed towards the maintenance of peace and the expansion of commerce among all the peoples of the earth. Trade cannot flourish in the midst of turmoil and bloody strife, but in order that peace may be procured with honour, it may be maintained with honour, nations are sometimes induced to go to war. I say, sometimes, for it is not always good—that security for great industries—may follow, and speedily follow. While, therefore, our policy is distinctly and primarily a peace policy it should not be assumed that we are prepared to allow our desire for the extension of trade to blind us to the gravity of any acts, overt or otherwise, that may be committed in the belief that we are insensible of what are known as national efforts. We want peace, but it must be peace with honour."

Now, seeing that we formed an alliance with Japan which has a special and specific bearing upon Far Eastern affairs and that the British Government's aims are such as Lord Salisbury so clearly stated, can there be any reason to doubt the main object of this war with Russia is sought but the upholding of treaties in their entirety (which would of course include the evacuation of Manchuria from Russia as duly agreed long ago), the extension of the commerce, the trade, the industry and the civilisation of mankind; the maintenance of the highest, the best and the most exalted rights of mankind; and the attainment of peace with honour? Such, we may be assured, are the main objects in view and that being so Japan should be able to look with confidence, when discussing the terms of peace, for the approval and even the co-operation of those nations whose policy is directed towards the maintenance of peace in the Far East and, as Lord Salisbury put it, the expansion of commerce among all the peoples of the earth. Trade could not really flourish in the midst of the turmoil created by the aggressions of certain States, chiefly Russia, and it has long been perfectly clear that in order to obtain security for peace with honour Japan had no alternative but to draw the sword. She has triumphed in a manner that fairly exceeded the expectations of her most ardent admirers and well-wishers, and we may well rejoice for expansion of trade with China will assuredly follow close on the conclusion of hostilities.

Permit me, in conclusion, the hospitality of your columns in order that I may tender to the Japanese most hearty congratulations upon the issue of the battle of Tsushima, resulting, as it has, in bringing peace within sight and in the removal from the list of Naval Powers of the most offensive and mischievous "international nuisance" the world has ever known.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

The case against Tang Fuk for the embezzlement of \$50, the property of Government, was resumed before Mr. P. A. Hazelard this morning.

Mr. G. S. Morell, of Messrs. Dennys and Morell, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon for the defence. Mr. J. H. Hanson, Chief Inspector of Detectives, watched the case on behalf of the Police.

Mr. Looker said: In this case the charge was originally embezzlement, but was now changed to larceny, and proceeded to review the evidence for the prosecution, and pointed out a vital omission in Mr. Phelps' evidence when he neglected to state that at one of the interviews the defendant said "I must have paid the money to the sheriff." If the defendant did pay the money to the sheriff at once he discharged his duty, and there was no case against him. As regards the sheriff's appearance, the witness examined the sheriff nor did they properly mention of the sheriff's statement that he remembered one day the defendant's paying him \$50, and said that the action of the defendant in signing the receipt and the endorsement on the case showed he had no intention to commit a fraud.

Chun Sham, late sheriff at the magistracy, said he was appointed to the position of sheriff in June or July last year. The defendant had since deposited sums of money with him. They were private sums. He deposited money more than on one occasion. The largest sum he deposited at once was \$30, the smallest being \$10. He deposited the sums out in one big lump, not in instalments. Witness was some time to keep the money for some time until defendant asked for them. Defendant had paid him money received by him for fines. The counterfoil of a fine receipt, shown, was for money which defendant received and paid to witness—the amount is \$11. Defendant

used to pay the fine-money the next morning. Another counterfoil, shown, was also in regard to money received by defendant and paid to witness—that was for \$47.50. Another for \$105 related to a similar transaction. On the 5th of April last, witness did not receive any money from the defendant; nor on the 4th idem. Witness remembered Mr. Phelps making inquiries about a payment of \$50 entered in the fine-receipt book and not accounted for. That was on the 17th of May. At that time witness had some of defendant's money in his possession. The amount was \$50. Witness had had that sum in his possession between one and two months. The defendant paid it to him one morning, between 10 and 11 a.m. He threw \$50 down on witness's desk, saying "I give this to you for expense." He said that in English, and added something that sounded like the word "Shaukiwan." He said something else, but witness did not catch it. He was busy receiving fines. There were many people paying fines, and some of the fines were very heavy. When fine-money was paid by defendant, the latter usually said "for expense" and sometimes "cumsha," using the same expressions when depositing his own money with witness. Sometimes when paying fine-money defendant would say something to indicate the case to which it related. In the present instance witness thought the \$50 was deposit money. He did not know what "Shaukiwan" meant or referred to. When he received the \$50 he counted it and then put it in the third drawer. He could not remember the exact date. He could not say for certain that it was not paid on the 5th of April. When first questioned by Mr. Phelps, witness did not remember that he had the \$50 of the defendant's in his chest. He remembered it afterwards, on the 17th day of May; he was looking up the receipt books and remembered the money was there. He was told to lock them up, by Mr. Hanson, after the defendant had been arrested. It was not usual to lock them up, witness had never done so himself before. He placed them in the third drawer, and then saw the \$50 as soon as he opened the drawer. He at once went to Mr. Hanson, the first clerk, and told him about it; and Mr. Hanson said he could not take any notice of it. Mr. Hanson and Mr. Phelps had an interview on the 17th May, with the defendant in witness's presence. There were two interviews, the second being between 11 a.m. and 12 noon. At the second interview witness was asked if defendant had paid him \$50. All the parties mentioned were present. Defendant asked him the question in English. He said "I have handed that \$50 to you, shroff." That was said in the presence of Mr. Phelps and Mr. Hanson, and they could hear it, they were both close to defendant. Witness said When? Defendant made no reply. Witness shook his head in denial of the receipt of the money. At the first interview defendant told Mr. Phelps that he had paid the \$50 to witness. Witness heard defendant say something about getting their money from his house. That was at the second interview, after he had said he paid the money to witness. Witness remembered what defendant then said. He said to Mr. Phelps in English, "Don't blame it so hard on me, it is not my fault." Mr. Phelps replied, "It is entirely your fault." Then defendant said "May I fetch another \$50 from home?" At the first interview Mr. Phelps saw the shroff alone, and the defendant was called in later. Mr. Phelps said "Tung Fuk, did you receive it." Defendant said "I did" and was asked what he did with it, and replied "I keep it in my private drawer." Defendant did not tell Mr. Phelps that he forgot to pay it to witness, who was the first to see the money of the case on the 16th of May. In the morning, defendant drew from witness all the private money he had in deposit with him, about \$500. That was at the end of March. From that time until the 17th of May defendant had no money with him. The only money he deposited all that time was the \$50, and he did not draw any of that. Witness was able to say positively that defendant deposited the \$50 with him after he had drawn the whole of the \$500 at the end of March.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morell, witness said he was not a friend of defendant, but keeps money for him because he is the shroff and everybody asks him to do so. Witness had not lately had words, either with his father or uncle. They had not spoken to him about his companions. Formerly he used to go about with defendant out of office hours, and sometimes went with him to the court. He was not "soured," though well-acquainted with him out of business. Sometimes defendant would deposit money several times a month and sometimes only once a month. He did not make a deposit every month. Since witness had been shroff defendant had several times received fines, and he could swear to more than three occasions. It was not the duty of defendant when receiving fines to enter them in somebody else's cash book. He never entered them in witness's book. The entry on the endorsement is the handwriting of witness. The defendant would know the next morning, when comparing cases that the entry had been made in witness's cash book. The endorsement made on the 5th of April was in defendant's hand writing. At the time that entry was made defendant could not know if any entry had been made in the shroff's book. When witness wrote in the shroff's book "soured" he meant that it was entered in the cash book. Witness remembered that the \$50 was paid after the end of March because when defendant's salary was paid he took away all his money, and there was none in deposit when he gave him the \$50. He did not reserve the third drawer for defendant's money. Witness remembered defendant's having said something about "Shaukiwan," as soon as he saw the \$50; that was on the afternoon of the 17th May. Since these proceedings started he had had no interview with the defendant on the subject, and had not spoken one word to him about it. Witness mentioned to Li Lai Chan, since defendant's arrest, that the defendant had said "Shaukiwan." On former occasions when defendant had brought witness he has received in payment of fines he did not bring the counterfoil receipt and point it out to him; he simply handed in the money saying "for expense" or "cumsha." Sometimes he would mention what case the fine was paid for, and sometimes he would hand him the case papers. On the occasion in question defendant did not hand him the case. If he had told him about the case witness would have looked back to see if the receipt was correct. Witness remembered having an interview on the 23rd May with Mr. Hanson and Mr. Morell. Witness did not mention at that interview anything about the use of the word "Shaukiwan." Witness then only stated that defendant said "cumsha" and "for expense" meant the same thing. He was not asked defendant's exact words when he handed witness the money.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.
London—Bank T.T. 2/10 7/16
Do. demand 1/10 1/16
Do. 4 months sight 1/10 1/16
France—Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2
America—Bank T.T. 45¢

army—Bank T.T. 1/11 1/2
India T.T. 1/40
Do. demand 1/40
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 7/11
Japan—Bank T.T. 9/11
Yokohama—Bank T.T. 1/12 1/2
Buying.
4 months sight L/C. 1/10 1/16
3 months sight L/C. 1/10 1/16
30 days sight San Francisco & New York 1/11
1 months sight do. 1/11
32 days sight Sydney and Melbourne 1/11
1 months sight France 2/39
6 months sight do. 2/40
4 months sight Germany 2/40
4 months sight Italy 2/40
Bank of England rate 2/4 1/2
Sovereign 10/6

To-day's Advertisements.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TUNG SHING, of Victoria, Hongkong, Tea Merchants, have on the 14th day of April, 1905, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The representation of Two Monkeys holding between them a representation of a Chinese *Cash* having upon the face of it the characters (石氏原庄) meaning "Original Tea Depot of the Shek Family" and surrounded by a sun on which are the words Shek Shing Chong Tung Shing, above the whole device are the words and characters Fung Mee Kam Kee (逢美錦記) and below it the characters and words Shek Shing Chong (石承庄) in the name of the TUNG SHING, who claim to be the Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—

TEA IN CLASS 41.
A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 1st day of June, 1905.
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.
THE DALLAS-BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT! (THURSDAY), 1st June,
(BY SPECIAL REQUEST),
"THE GIRL FROM KAYS."

TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY), 2nd June,
"A COUNTRY GIRL."

Further particulars will be duly announced.
PRICES AS USUAL.

Doors Open at 8.30 P.M. Commence 9 P.M.
Plan at ROBINSON PIANO CO.
F. C. GARTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, June 1st, 1905. [605]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,

the 2nd June, 1905, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [614]

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Official Receiver, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON

SATURDAY,
the 3rd June, 1905, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

AN ASSORTMENT OF
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
ALSO

A Quantity of SILKS.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [615]

NOTICE.
THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, beg to notify the public that in addition to the recent

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF GAS TO \$3.00 PER THOUSAND Cubic Feet, they now offer the following FAVOURABLE TERMS TO INTENDING CONSUMERS:—

1. 8" RIGIDS up to 50 feet in length will be laid FREE.

2. NO CHARGE will be made for METER-FIXING.

ESTIMATES for any kind of Gas-fitting will be supplied WITHOUT COST to intending or existing customers.

THE COMPANY Hire or Sell all kind of Gas Fitting—whether for Heating, Cooking or Lighting—and INVITE INSPECTION of their Stock at their NEW SHOW ROOMS at WEST POINT.

GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [616]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

FROZEN
BEEF
MUTTON
LAMB.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Company will be pleased to open Credit Accounts with any Resident in the Colony or Outposts.

Pass Books and Price Lists on application.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [617]

Intimations.

SPECIAL SALE

AT

ROBINSON'S

OF

PIANOS, PIANOLAS

MUSIC AND MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

GUARANTEED NEW INSTRUMENTS
BY ANY ENGLISH MAKER

WILL BE SUPPLIED AT LONDON PRICES.

We supply Superior value to anything to be had in the Colony in Tone, Price, and Appearance in First-class German Makes, tested 30 years by us.

Metzler	...	\$850	formerly \$ 475
Fleyel	...	425	650
Collard	...	500	700
Do Grands	...	950	1,400
Do	...	425	850
Allison	...	430	850
Rachals	...	575	750
Winkelmann	...	625	750
Haake	...	525	650
Krauss	...	585	650
Owne Make	...	300	450
Hopkinson	...	600	700
Brinsmead	...	400	750
Kirkman	...	...	\$325
Pleyel	...	...	290
Collard Grand	...	...	300
Lunau	...	...	150
Pianolas	...	400	to \$550
Do	...	285	360
Pianola Rolls	...	25% discount.	

These instruments are GUARANTEED for the Climate.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1905. [521]

CAFE WEISMANN.

THE Public are invited to pay a visit to our new
TIFFIN ROOMS.

The only place of its kind in Hongkong.

A VERITABLE FAIRY LAND.

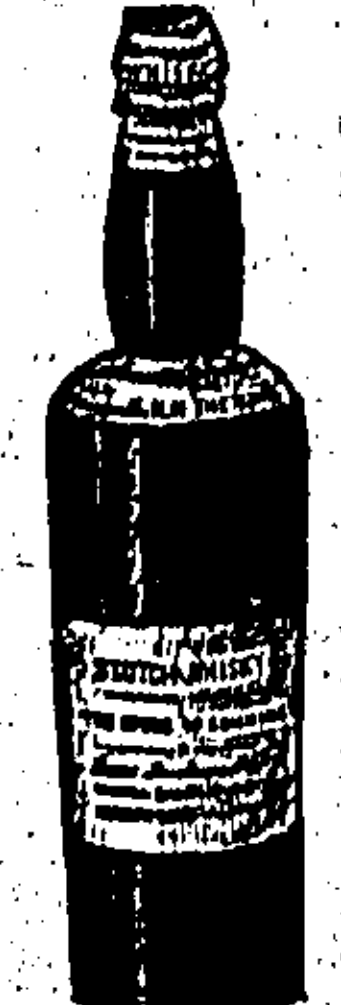
REAL GERMAN FASS BEER ON
DRAUGHT.

Entrance—
No. 1A, WYNDHAM STREET.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1905. [46]



THE POPULAR SCOTCH

IS
"BLACK & WHITE"



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.
By Appointment to

H.M. THE KING
and
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores. [74]

A CASE OF TWIN-FORMED SISTERS.

One of those cases of eccentric development which occur from time to time, and excite the curiosity of the learned and the simple alike, has recently come to England and has been engaged to appear at the Metropolitan Music-hall, Edgware-road. The case is one of twin sisters joined together through some failure of the normal process of development. The girls are quite separate in head and limbs, and in body as far as two-thirds down the back; below this they are united, not merely by a fleshy link, but by a firm bony arch, in which the bones of the pelvis appear to be merged together, involving a joint performance of some of the vital functions. The names of the twins are Rosa and Josephine Blake, they are natives of Bohemia and 26 years of age. They are very short—several inches below 5 ft.—and the left leg of the right-hand twin is a little shorter than the rest but otherwise they are quite well developed, and they have the natural use of their limbs, though, of course, locomotion can be accomplished only by common consent. They move about, however, quickly and easily and play the violin a little. The union causes them no pain whatever, and they do not seem to be conscious of any inconvenience. The girls are evidently of a very amiable and cheerful disposition, and they are educated. They speak German as well as their native Czech, and are musical. Some curious points may be noted about this double existence in one. Their personalities are quite distinct. They like different things to eat and drink, though to some extent they share the nutritive process. One likes beer, the other wine; and it is noticeable that the beer drinker is much plumper, while the wine drinker is said to be the more intelligent. They do not sleep simultaneously, but according to their own account, rather in short alternate spells, one being quiescent, but awake, while the other loses consciousness. Neither pulse nor breathing is synchronous, and, through there is great sympathy between them, their motor and sensory systems are perfectly distinct. Each can move her limbs at will independently of the other, and cutaneous sensation does not pass beyond the median line of the joining arch. They are said to have very good, though not equal, appetites. Of course, as they appear dressed on the stage, it is impossible to tell the nature of the junction between them, but after the foregoing details, which are from personal observation, it is hardly necessary to say that the case is perfectly genuine.

AMBULANCE DOGS IN WAR.

Under the direction of Major Hautdeville Richardson, an exhibition was given last month at Wimbledon, of the ways in which dogs may be used in war time to seek out and render first aid to the wounded. The idea of training dogs to act as auxiliaries to the ambulance service is one which, in theory, is bound to enlist one's sympathy; and that which makes so strong an appeal to the sentiment has not been shown hopelessly impracticable when tested. In one respect the ambulance dog has been proved an efficient ally—that is, in the discovery of wounded men, who, through inequality of the ground or from the nature of the undergrowth, are hidden from view, and, but for the canine nose, would be neglected. In another respect the reality of the ambulance dog's service is open to question. Having found his man, the dog is supposed to be able to afford him relief, and to this end each animal wears a canvas coat with a pocket on either side containing four triangular bandages; beneath the neck hangs a bell—essential on a dark night—and a miniature cask of brandy or rum; while a small waterproof sheet of canvas, available for any purpose whatsoever, is worn as a collar. But would a man, injured in such a way as to be unable to raise himself, be capable of taking a bandage from the dog's pocket, and applying it, or of obtaining a stimulant from the receptacle beneath the animal's neck—even if the dog remained motionless for a few moments in a convenient position? So many of the injuries incurred on the battlefield render the very slightest effort intolerable. There may be instances in which dogs can perform this great service, and it will be interesting to see what light the Russian doctors will be able to throw on the subject later. The Japanese, it is thought, have no dogs serving in the field. Major Hautdeville Richardson has had much experience in the breeding and training of dogs for ambulance purposes, and he finds that the best kind of dog is a cross-breed—three parts collie, but the bloodhound has been found useful, but the sheepdog most intelligent. Of the two animals seen both were three parts collie; one clearly showed a retriever strain, and the other's head suggested Equimaux blood. Both had undergone training for a year, which is the period deemed necessary, and is not long when one considers what an unnatural training for such animals it is. Possibly the time and place chosen for a display of their intelligence were not ideal. The common sense was crowded and the scent must have been crossed almost momentarily; thus all the "wounded" were not always discovered, while matters were complicated by the "casualties" not at first understanding that when found they had to help themselves to bandages and bandages before their rescuers would go on to the next case. To sum up, Major Richardson's display was only a partial success through no fault either of him or his intelligent collaborators. The interest it aroused gave the dogs no real chance. It sounds disagreeable, but, since a wounded man is likely to afford better "scent" than one with a whole skin, perhaps if the "casualties" had each had a piece of raw meat with them, the throng of spectators would have had no effect upon the ambulance dogs; and the test would have been fair. The British Army does not officially recognize this system of first aid. The Germans introduced it 30 years ago, taking the idea, no doubt, from the monks of St. Bernard, who used dogs to find travellers in the snow. Two hundred ambulance dogs were sent out for the Herero expedition. The Italians, Austrians, and Swiss use them; and also, as has been noted, the Russians, whose dogs are "trained" to sniff out the ambulance dogs on the march to Peking four years ago, the animals, when not in action, carrying their own rations in place of bandages.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
Thyra, Br. s.s., 2,254, Bainbridge, 31st May—Saigon 16th May, Rice.—Onder.
Ardo, Br. s.s., 2,270, W. L. Smith, 31st May—Mojl 25th May, Coal.—M. B. K.
Hailan, Fr. s.s., 377, I. Andersen, 31st May—Pakhoi 30th May, Gen.—A. R. M.
Kiukiang, Br. s.s., 1,245, Harris, 31st May—Wuhu 25th May, and Chinkiang 26th, Gen.—B. & S.
Kohlchang, Ger. s.s., 1,292, C. Goswisch, 1st June—Bangkok 20th May, Rice.—B. & S.
Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,106, J. H. Brown, 1st June—Canton 31st May, Gen.—H. & S.
Bullmouth, Br. s.s., 2,607, Welch, 1st June—Palambang 25th May, Oil.—A. K. & Co.
Sutlej, Br. s.s., 12,000, W. L. Grant, 1st June—Singapore 28th May.
Bonaventure, Br. s.s., 3,120, H. H. Torlesse, 1st June—Miri Bay.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Chayang, for Canton.
Hongkong, for West River.
San Cheong, for Canton.
Kwongtung, for Canton.
Bjornstjern Bjornsen, for Kobe.
Hingchah, for Macao.
Hingchah, for West River.
Hingchah, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Shun Lee, for West River.
Hingchah, for Shau-tung.

Departures.

June 1.
Haimun, for Swatow.
Sengambla, for Singapore.
Cort Maudslayi, for Swatow.
Castor, for Swatow.
Tillaf, for Macassar.
Tillaf, for Shanghai.
Albion, H.M.S. battleship, for Misi Bay.
Glory, H.M.S. battleship, for Misi Bay.
Hogue, H.M.S. cruiser, for Misi Bay.

Passengers departed.
For Empress of China, for Vancouver, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Hanbury, Mr. and Mrs. Hanley Jevons, Rev. F. Cameron, Mr. H. G. Chalk, Mrs. P. H. Ray, Mr. W. Bruce, Miss Mary E. Green, Mr. and Mrs. J. Young, Messrs. J. W. Johnson, A. A. Vander Schuy, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Oliver and children, Miss Golding, Lieut.-Comdr. R. M. Riadore, R.N., Mrs. Riadore, child and infant, Mrs. C. E. Darnell, R.N., Mrs. Roy, Messrs. W. J. Mills, W. H. Johns, A. H. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Craddock and 2 children, Col. P. H. Ruy, U.S.A., Mr. K. B. Ferguson, Ensign N. E. Nichols, Mrs. A. Bell, Mrs. H. B. Townsend, Mrs. Townsend and child, Messrs. A. H. Russell, T. H. Tilly, Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Thorpe Double, Mr. A. van Nieper, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sharp, infant and 2 children, Messrs. P. A. Thompson, A. Ne'lon, Victor Murray, E. F. Bateman, C. Hall, C. W. Mead, Capt. Tullock, Messrs. M. W. Graham, R. Ezekiel, Miss M. Ferrer, Messrs. Melville Picknell, W. R. Spratt, A. C. Teizer, G. Amer, Hardy Gillard, H. Bekering, Misses Nagata Sanyo, O. Kookukel, Mrs. Mackey Heriot, Messrs. C. E. Roach, E. G. Fradgley, and Major C. S. Sparks.

Shipping Report.

Str. Hailan from Pakhoi.—Heavy rain squalls.

Vessels in Port.

STRANERS.
Anghin, Ger. s.s., 1,001, F. J. Schaefer, 29th May—Bangkok 2nd May, Rice and Wood.—B. & S.
Aragonia, Ger. s.s., 4,038, R. Schuldt, 27th May—Portland, Or. 21st April, Gen.—P. & A. S. Co.
Bianca, Ger. s.s., 824, A. Schrengel, 27th May—Singapore 20th May, Gen.—E. A. T. Co.
Bjornstjern Bjornsen, Nor. s.s., 736, C. Olsen, 27th May—Anping via Amoy and Swatow 24th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Buford, Am. transport, 5,000, Hall, 29th May—Miri Bay.
Catherine Apcar, Br. s.s., 1,730, A. Stewart, 20th May—Calcutta 15th May, Penang and Singapore 24th, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.
Chowhai, Ger. s.s., 1,107, H. Texier, 28th May—Bangkok 22nd May, Rice.—B. & S.
R. Sang, Br. s.s., 1,127, A. C. A. Cornock, 31st May—Canton 30th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Daghestan, Br. s.s., 2,212, E. H. Todd, 29th May—New York via Singapore and Manila 26th May, Gen.—S. T. & Co.
Forester, Ger. s.s., 1,814, Ohlenrich, 29th May—Newport 18th Jan., and Hong Kong 5th May, Ballast.—J. & Co.
Fri, Nor. s.s., 863, N. G. Andersen, 29th May—Haiphong and Hoihow 24th May, Gen.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
Gibraltar, Br. s.s., 2,473, W. B. Knapp, 28th May—Mojl 22nd May, Coal.—J. Jeffries.
Hinsang, Br. s.s., 1,535, W. E. Sawyer, 24th May—Canton 24th May, Coal.—J. M. & Co.
Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 742, A. Suzoni, 31st May—Haiphong and Hoihow 30th May, Rice and Pig.—A. B. M.
Jordan Hill, Br. 4-masted brig, 3,776, G. N. Kennedy, 30th May—New York 1st Dec. 1904, Case & Co.—S. O. Co.
Loongsang, Br. s.s., 1,092, G. S. Weigall, 29th May—Manila 26th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Macquaire, Br. s.s., 2,071, St. John George, 25th April—Mojl 21st April, Coal.—G. L. & Co.
Madeleine Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1,002, D. Reimers, 29th May—Bangkok 23rd May, Rice.—M. & Co.
Maudslayi, Nor. s.s., 1,001, Erichsen, 29th May—Haiphong 26th May, Gen.—S. T. & Co.
March, Br. s.s., 1,931, Motherdale, 28th May—Cardiff 23rd May, Coal.—A. K. & Co.
Mercedes, Br. s.s., 2,023, J. S. McGregor, 22nd May—Miri Bay 22nd May.
Promise, Nor. s.s., 714, F. Torstenen, 29th May—Saigon 21st May, Gen.—Aagaard & Thoresen Co.
Queen Louise, Br. s.s., 2,170, W. A. Nicoll, 29th May—Mojl and Kuchinotsu 23rd May, Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.
Rajaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,186, G. Wendig, 29th May—Bangkok via Hoihow 22nd May, Rice and Meal.—B. & S.
Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,611, A. H. Nolley, 29th May—Manila 27th May, Gen.—S. T. & Co.
Saint Kilda, Br. s.s., 2,269, W. Jones, 29th May—Kuchinotsu 21st May, Ballast.—B. & Co.
Sirocco, Br. s.s., 2,340, G. Williamson, 13th May—Mojl 8th May, Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.
Talahao, Br. s.s., 1,121, J. T. Loh, 30th May—Saigon 26th May, Gen.—B. & Co.

Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,340, J. Williamson, 26th May—Saigon 20th May, Gen.—Chinese.
Tijpanas, Dut. s.s., 2,444, Zwart, 28th May—Macassar 21st May, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

SAILING YACHTS.
A. G. Ropes, Am. ship, 2,302, D. H. Riners, 16th Mar.—Philadelphia 16th Oct. 1904, Case Oil.—S. O. Co.
Deccan, Br. ship, 1,836, E. Gale, 13th May—New York 22nd Nov. 1904, Case Oil.—S. O. Co.
Travancore, Br. ship, 2,217, Hargen, 30th April—Cardiff 5th Sept., Patent Fuel.—Government.

Steamers Expected.

Vessel	From	Agents	Due
Korea	Shanghai	P. M. Co.	June 2
Namsang	Singapore	M. & Co.	June 2
Sithonia	Singapore	H. A. L.	June 3
Capri	Singapore	C. & Co.	June 3
Willehad	Sydney	M. & Co.	June 3
Bayern	Japan	M. & Co.	June 6
Amalia	Singapore	H. A. L.	June 6
Darmstadt	Colombo	M. & Co.	June 7
Emp. of India	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	June 12
Copie	San Francisco	C. & Co.	June 12
P. Waldeemar	Sydney	M. & Co.	June 12
Tartar	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co.	June 12
Nicomedia	Portland	P. & A. Co.	June 26

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.
Jacob Diederichsen, at Kowloon Dock.
H.M.S. Virago " " "
City of Birmingham " " "
H.M.S. Tamar " " "
Forester " " "
Ibadan " " "
Buford " " "
Kiangtung " " "
Crusader " " "
Aragonia " " "

Ships Passed The Canal.

Outward—2nd May—Prism, 6th May—Kofuna, 9th May—Mitsushima, Oopack, Ambria, Iveris, Shimizu, Gokumaru, 10th May—Sithonia, 16th May—Jawa, Managha, Darmstadt, Eltsold, Prinz Elit Friedrich, 19th May—Oceania, Prometheus, Pyrrhus, Drufar, Inaba, Labuan, 23rd May—Sileta, (German) Alcinous, Rechuana, Ecletia, 26th May—Ajay, Formosa, 30th May—Jelunga, Khalif, Sachsen, Norden, Theodor Willa, Picquet, Auchenblau.
Homeward—28th April—Tourane, 13th May—Machon, Suvela, 23rd May—Barotte, 26th May—Armand Behr, Ceylon, 30th May—Katiou.
Arrivals at Home—28th April—Rhenania, Prinz Regent Luitpold, Patroclus, Stentor, 1st May—Japan, and May—Ras Isa, Satuma, Perla, Tourane, 6th May—Keroun, Sambla, 9th May—Pak Ling, Bent-di, 12th May—Machon, Achilles, 16th May—Suanley, Tonkin, Richmond Castle, 19th May—Antenor, Prinz Heinrich, 23rd May—Manila, 26th May—Margut, Baguett, George, T. Hay, 30th May—Bengale.

Post Office.

Mail will close for—

Haiphong—Per Hongkong, and June, 9 A.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama—Per Tihpanas, 2nd June, 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Hongkong, and June, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Hongkong, and June, 2 P.M.
Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per Elang, 2nd June, 2 P.M.
Manila—Per Loongsang, 2nd June, 3 P.M.
Haiphong—Per Hongkong, 3rd June, 9 A.M.
Pakhoi—Per Hailan, 3rd June, 9 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Anping—Per Promita, 3rd June, 9 A.M.
Manila—Per Rubi, 3rd June, 10 A.M.
Singapore, Sourabaya and Samarang—Per Hinsang, 3rd June, 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Tullerlin—Per Motta, 3rd June, 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Hongkong, 3rd June, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Waikang, 3rd June, 2 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Zhang, 3rd June, 3 P.M.
Kongmoon, Kunchuk, Shihing and Tak-hing—Per Samul 3rd June, 3 P.M.
Shanghai, Chinkiang and Wuhu—Per Lydia, 3rd June, 3 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Frithjof, 3rd June, 5 P.M.
Macao—Per Hongkong, 5th June, 12.15 P.M.
Amoy, Straits and Rangoon—Per Pandua, 5th June, 5 P.M.
Macao—Per Hongkong, 6th June, 12.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Catherine Apcar, 6th June, 2 P.M.
Manila—Per Taming, 6th June, 3 P.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Tullerlin—Per Bayern, 7th June, 11 A.M.
Macao—Per Hongkong, 7th June, 12.15 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Kiatang, 7th June, 3 P.M.
Kongmoon, Kunchuk, Shihing and Tak-hing—Per Lintan, 7th June, 3 P.M.
Macao—Per Hongkong, 8th June, 12.15 P.M.
Singapore, Sourabaya and Samarang—Per Chuanang, 8th June, 2 P.M.
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Easton, 10th June, 11 A.M.
Manila—Per Zofra, 10th June, 11 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Copri, 10th June, 11 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Namrang, 13th June, 10 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Korea, 15th June, 10.30 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Tullerlin—Per Polynesia, 15th June, 11 A.M.
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth—Per Changka, 14th June, 3 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress of India, 15th June, 10 A.M.
Frederick, Wilhelmshafen, Herberishafen, Matupi, Sydney and Melbourne—Per Willehad, 27th June, 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, via Tullerlin—Per Coladente, 27th June, 11 A.M.
Mails for Canton, Samabui, Wuchow and Macao will be closed on week days at 7.30 every morning. On Sundays the mail for Macao will be closed at 8 A.M., and that for Canton at 9 A.M.
Mails for Namtao, Samabui, Kongmoon, Kunchuk, Samabui, Wuchow and Canton every evening at 9 P.M. On Sundays the mails will be closed at 9 A.M.
No mail will be closed for Canton on Saturday evening.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

PEAK.
Aucott, E. F. Lodger, Mr.
Beattie, A. Martin, Mr.
Beattie, M. P. Meadot, Eng.-Comdr.
Bentwick, Capt. and Mrs.
Mrs. and children Mitchell, R.
Borland, Mr. and Mrs. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs.
Boutcher, Mr. and Mrs. D.E. Mueller, J.
Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. A.E. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs.
Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. A.E. O'Neil, J. F. B.
Dymock, Lieut. A. Painter, Maj. and Mrs.
Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Parry, Major
Gales, Capt. Patton, Capt. H. W.
Hallingworth, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Major
Mrs. Harber, B. Brotherton
Hassan, Mr. and Mrs. Rymer, Mr. and Mrs.
Hassan, Col. Sawyer, Capt. and Mrs.
Hassan, F. A. Sinclair, A.
Hassan, A. N. Stokes, Mr.
Heli, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr.
Heli, Mr. and Mrs. T. T. W. von
Hudg, D. Vanden, Corcoran
Jeffries, H. U. Vereker, Capt. and Mrs.
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs.
Jouling, Major G. L. Watkins, R.M., Capt.
Kaye, Major and Mrs. White, Dr. and Mrs.
Kelsall, Major and Mrs. M. J.

CRAIGIEBURN.
Barnett, H. J. O. Smith, H. Percy
Dann, G. H. Torney, Mrs. A.
Gaskill, Mr. and Mrs. Torney, Miss
Marchant, Capt. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. and Mrs.
Riadore, R.N., Lieut. Montague
Commander and Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Newell
and children
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, Mr. and Mrs.
T. Grant, Lieut. and children
Smith, E. Grant, Wright, Mrs. R. J. L.
and children

OCCEIDENTAL.
Bochermann, L. Lovegrove, L.
Chandler, Lieut. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Evenberg, Mrs. and von C. and daughter
Fisher, R. Moser, E.
Glasman, G. Munro, Miss A.
Hastlermann, B. Penzance, Mrs.
Hales, G. L. Penzance, Mrs.
Hanna, H. O. Rinker, E.
Halling, Dr. and Mrs. Vesper, M.
Jacob, T. Wagner, A.
Johnson, M. J. Watson, Mr.
Kegel, W. C. Watson, J. G.
Key, Dr. Watson, H. A.
Krell, Mr. Wist, G.

KOWLOON.
Davis, Dr. J. Leslie Price, Capt. and Mrs.
Fleming, Dr. Henry C. O. L.
Eustace, Bert. Stevenson, Lt.-Comdr.
McCrae, D. and Mrs.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME	CLASS	TONS	GUNS	H.P.	CAPTAIN	LAST REPORTED AT
Alacrity	despatch vessel	1,700	4	3,000	Commander Harbord	enr. ute Weihaiwei
Albion	battleship, 1st class	13,500	16	16,000	Captain Sydney R. Fremantle	Hongkong
Amphibolus	battleship, 1st class	11,000	16	16,000	Captain C. Wyndham	Singapore
Andromeda	cruiser, 1st class	4,160	10	7,000	Captain R. Nelson (Commander)	Shanghai
Antares	cruiser, 2nd class	4,160	10	7,000	Captain Lionel G. Tinnell	Hongkong
Centurion	battleship, 1st class	10,500	14	13,000	Captain H. H. Torlesse	Miri Bay
Cherub	water tank and tug	300	—	300	Captain Fegan	Hongkong
Diadem	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	16,500	Captain H. W. Savory	Singapore
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	306	6	5,700	Lieut.-Comdr. Stevenson	Hongkong
Glory	battleship, 1st class	12,000	16	13,000	Captain Hon. Stopford	Hongkong
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Comdr. J. May	Hongkong
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Comdr. Richards	Hongkong
Hecla	special service torpedo	6,400	—	2,400	Captain E. F. B. Charlton	Hongkong
Hogue	cruiser, 1st class	12,000	14	17,000	Captain Shortland	Miri Bay
Humber	storeship	1,640	8	800	Lieut. P. M. Radore	Hongkong
Iphigenia	cruiser, 2nd class	3,600	8	7,000	Capt. William B. Fawcett	Hongkong
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	85	4	1,200	Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Darwall	Yangtze
Kinsha	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Comdr. F. B. Noble	Hongkong
Mooreen	battleship, 1st class	13,500	16	13,000	Captain T. G. Greet	Miri Bay
Oceana	torpedo boat destroyer	310	6	6,300	Lieut.-Comdr. J. Kiddle	Hongkong
Orion	surveying vessel	135	6	650	Commander C. E. Monro	Surveying
Robo	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Comdr. Robert E. Vaughan	West River
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Comdr. H. T. Aylay	Weihowai
Sirius	cruiser, 2nd class	3,600	8	7,000	Captain C. H. H. Moore	Yangtze
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Comdr. Davidson	Yangtze
Taku	torpedo boat destroyer	250	6	6,000	Lieut.-Comdr. G. H. H. Holden	Hongkong
Sutlej	cruiser, 1st class	12,000	14	17,000	Captain W. L. Grant	Hongkong
Tamar	receiving ship	4,650	—	800	Commodore Dicken	Hongkong
Temal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Comdr. E. Seretan	Yangtze
Vengeance	battleship, 1st class	12,000	16	13,000	Rear-Admiral C. H. Adair	Hongkong
Virago	torpedo boat destroyer	355	4	4,500	Lieut.-Comdr. Gregory	Hongkong
Waterwitch	surveying ship	355	4	4,500	Commander R. W. Glendon	Hongkong
Whitewind	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	5,000	Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. L. Thomas	Yangtze
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Comdr. Hugh Somerville	Yangtze
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Comdr. Jao, F. Knox	Yangtze

* Flag of Admiral Sir Gerard U. Noel, Commander-in-Chief.

† Flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. G. Curzon (Lieut. C.B., F.M.S.)

FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME	FLAG AND DESCRIPTION	TONS	GUNS	H. P.	COMMANDING OFFICERS	LAST REPORTED AT
Acheron	armoured gunboat	1,700	10	1,700	Lieut. Ferret	Saigon
Argus	river gunboat	123	—	500	Lieut. Jeannel	Hongkong
Arctique	river gunboat	140	5	150	—	Haiphong
Balaoutte	river gunboat	—	—	150	—	Saigon
Carondelet	river gunboat	—	—	150	—	Saigon
Cassette	river gunboat	140	5	150	—	Saigon
Comete	gunboat	515	4	438	Lieut. Merveilleux du Vignaux	Gulf of Siam
D'Assas	armoured cruiser	4,000	31	9,500	Captain Allaire	Bale d'Along
Decidie	gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieutenant L'Est	Haiphong
Descartes	cruiser	3,085	14	5,000	Commander Amet	Saigon
Estoc	river gunboat	303	—	—	Lieut. Mere	Haiphong
Francisque	destroyer	303	7	6,300	Lieut. Coton	Haiphong
Fronde	destroyer	310	—	303	Lieut. Jekenne	Haiphong
Guichen	protected cruiser	—	7			

Mails.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"MALTA"

Captain R. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's
Mails, will be despatched from this for
BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 3rd June,
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the
above Ports in connection with the Company's
S.S. India, 7,911 tons, from Colombo, Passen-
gers' accommodation in which vessel is secured
before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo to the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Egypt,
due in London on the 16th July.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
p.m. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1905.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "POLYNESIE."

Captain Broc, will be despatched for MAR-
SEILLES on TUESDAY, the 13th June,
at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. CALEDONNIEN, 27th June.

S.S. OCEANIE, 11th July.

S.S. TOURANE, 25th July.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer. Tons. Captain. Sailing.

Pleasant 3,753 F.G. Purinton At. June 30

Shawmut 9,600 E. V. Roberts July 12

Tremont 9,600 T. W. Garlick Aug. 8

1 Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,

ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC

LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARD.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont

are fitted with very superior accommodation

for first and second class passengers. The

large size of these vessels ensures steadiness

at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo

carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1905.

For Sale.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.

Price \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1905.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWEL-
LERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

EASTMAN'S
KODAKS AND FILMS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES.

"OMEGA" is the best, "THREE YEARS"

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THE WISE MAN

BUYS A "SINGER"; IT'S TRUE

ECONOMY.

5 YEARS' GUARANTEE;

FREE INSTRUCTION;

EASY PAYMENTS.

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SHOW-ROOMS: 71, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1905.

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT
GASOLINE
LAMPS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT
MANTLES,
CHIMNEYS,
GLOBES,
SHADES, &c.,
for
GASOLINE AND GAS
LAMPS
at the most moderate
prices.

Lamps fixed up for
Buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best
kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
55, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904.

To Let.

TO LET.

No. 12, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, in
present in occupation of the Steata
Laundry Co., Ltd.

No. 1, RIFON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing
Polo Ground.

OFFICES in course of erection, CON-
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).

GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1905.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.

Apply to—

H. N. MODY.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

REQUISITES.

BASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$8,000,000 \$50,000 }	\$1,493,408	{ Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of £1 @ ex- change 1/11 9/16 = \$3.46 for second half-year 1904	{ \$79 1/2 sellers London £80 \$37 buyers }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,915	£7	£5	{ \$1,400,000 \$1,739 }	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 1/2 % \$315 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$151,092 \$162,166 \$371,445 }	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1904	7 1/2 % \$64
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 % Tls. 82
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$2,078,097	\$35 for 1903	5 % \$695 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	9 1/2 % \$160
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$329,647	\$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2 % \$86 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$360,372	\$34 for 1903	11 1/2 % \$300 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	5 % \$2 1/2
SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	Nil.	\$2 for year ended 30.6.1904	5 1/2 % \$35 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$26,160	\$1 for second half-year 1904	9 1/2 % \$27
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$5,853	10/- for 1903 @ 1/10 5/16 = \$5.378	4 1/2 % \$122 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited ..	60,000	£10	£10	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	Tls. 25,000	{ Tls. 2 1/2 final making Tls. 4 1/2 for 1904 ... Tls. 1 1/2 final making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904 ... Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904 ... }	8 1/2 % Tls. 58 buyers 8 % Tls. 47 buyers 4 1/2 % \$35 ex div. 3 1/2 % \$27 ex div.
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$18,852	{ \$1.80 } for year ending 30.4.1905	5 1/2 % \$130 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$929	\$10 for 1904	8 % Tls. 30 sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$21,231	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904 ...	11 % Tls. 30 sales
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	Tls. 120,000	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904 ...	9 % \$222 sellers \$30 buyers Tls. 65 sales
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$42,812	Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904 ...	11 % \$222 sellers \$30 buyers Tls. 65 sales
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$1,635	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	4 % Tls. 71 buyers G \$17 \$3 sales
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$4,029	No. 3 of 1/6 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1904	5 1/2 % \$490
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$8,577	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903 ..	11 1/2 % \$331 buyers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$7,202	\$3 1/2 for 1904	4 1/2 % \$102 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited ..	150,000	£10	£10	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$4,873	{ \$5 dividend and \$1 bonus for 2nd half- year 1904 ... \$10 div. & \$5 bonus for year end. 30/6/04 ... \$12 for 1903 ... \$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus } for 1903 ... \$7 dividend	6 1/2 % \$203 sellers 5 1/2 % \$170 buyers 5 1/2 % \$21 sellers \$350 sales \$11 1/2 Tls. 160 Tls. 187 \$395 Tls. 192 sales
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	50,000	£1	£1	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$8,577	Final of Fcs. 25 making Fcs. 55 for 1903 ..	11 1/2 % \$331 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	Fcs. 250	{ Fcs. 251,337 Fcs. 1,529,652 }	Fcs. 85,706	\$3.75 for 1904	4 1/2 % \$102 buyers
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$29,422	Final of \$2 1/2 making \$5 for 1904	4 1/2 % \$102 buyers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown, Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$49,289	{ \$5 dividend and \$1 bonus for 2nd half- year 1904 ... \$10 div. & \$5 bonus for year end. 30/6/04 ... \$12 for 1903 ... \$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus } for 1903 ... \$7 dividend	6 1/2 % \$203 sellers 5 1/2 % \$170 buyers 5 1/2 % \$21 sellers \$350 sales \$11 1/2 Tls. 160 Tls. 187 \$395 Tls. 192 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$49,289	{ \$5 dividend and \$1 bonus for 2nd half- year 1904 ... \$10 div. & \$5 bonus for year end. 30/6/04 ... \$12 for 1903 ... \$10 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus } for 1903 ... \$7 dividend	6 1/2 % \$203 sellers 5 1/2 % \$170 buyers 5 1/2 % \$21 sellers \$350 sales \$11 1/2 Tls. 160 Tls. 187 \$395 Tls. 192 sales
Howarth Erskine, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$489	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1904 ...	6 % \$395
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$49,289	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$26 for 1904	6 1/2 % Tls. 192 sales
Riley Hargreaves & Co., Limited	6,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$49,289	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 % \$331
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Limited	55,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$49,289	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	7 1/2 % Tls. 140 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$49,289	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	4 1/2 % \$145 sellers
Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited	37,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$49,289	\$20 for 2nd half year making \$26 for 1904	6 1/2 % Tls. 192 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited ..	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$49,289	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2 % \$331
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$805	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904	7 1/2 % Tls. 140 sales
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$3,554	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	4 1/2 % \$145 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$3,554	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1904	7 % Tls. 192 sales
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ...	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$37,875	Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1904	9 1/2 % Tls. 192 sales
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$11,058	Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905 ..	12 1/2 % \$13 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$377	90 cents for 1904	7 % \$40 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,850,000 \$20,000 \$178,749 \$893,110 \$846,773 \$200,000 }	\$377	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2 % Tls. 110 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 40,666	{ Tls. 3 final and Tls. 2 bonus making Tls. 8 for 1904 ... Tls. 5 for 1904 ... Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1904 ... }	6 1/2 % Tls. 47 sellers 10 1/2 % Tls. 125 sellers 5 1/2 % Tls. 12 buyers \$55 sellers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 670	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1904	5 1/2 % Tls. 12 buyers
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 725	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1904	5 1/2 % Tls. 12 buyers
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited ..	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 5,150	Final of \$1.70 making \$3.20 for 1904	5 1/2 % Tls. 36 1/2 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 11,655	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	11 % \$164 buyers
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ...	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$22,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	3 % Tls. 37 1/2 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$22,862	50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04	3 % Tls. 37 1/2 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ...	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 13,629	Interim of 3 % a/c 1898	... Tls. 45
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 10,000	4 % for 1897	... Tls. 180
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 22,050	Interim of 4 % a/c 1898 on 6,000 shares ...	... Tls. 180
CIGARS AND TOBACCO COS.							
Alhambra, Limited	300	\$200	\$200	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	Dr. P. 2,584	\$125 for year ending 30.6.1900	... \$91 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	17,500	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 1,091	First year	... Tls. 70
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 1,091	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	13 % Tls. 70
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$161	First year	... \$125 buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	\$100	\$100	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$182	6d. per share for 1903	... \$36 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$182	\$3 for 1904	... \$31 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$1,503	Final of 60 cents making \$1.80 for 1904 ...	... \$100
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	Nil.	None	... \$38 sellers
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	Nil.	Preference of 7 per cent for 1904	... Tls. 65
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	Tls. 718	\$1 for 1904	... \$10
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$3,739	None	... \$8.60 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$1,181	80 cents for 1904	... \$17 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ...	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$1,181	\$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1903	... \$56 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$2,706	\$3 div. and \$2 1/2 bonus for 1903	... \$17 sellers
Fraser and Neave, Limited	4,500	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$95,054	\$1 1/2 for 1904	... \$25
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$7,551	First year	... \$160 buyers
Do. (New Issue)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$7,551	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2	... \$177 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$7,551	\$1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1903	... \$114 buyers
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$7,551	\$100 for year ending 30.4.1904	... \$240
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$5	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$7,551	\$5 for year ending 30.11.1904	... \$152 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$7,551	Final of \$13 making \$17 for 1904	... \$242
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$7,551	\$10 for 1904	... \$177 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$7,551	Final of 70 cents and 50 cents bonus making \$1.20 for the year ended 30.9.04	... \$135 buyers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$7,551	\$8 for 1904	... \$145 sales
Kats Brothers, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$7,551	Interim of \$5	... Tls. 235 sales
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$7,551	1st quarterly of Tls. 7, paid 15.10.05	... \$23
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$7,551	\$2 for year ended 31.10.1904	... \$25 sales
Maynard and Company, Limited	3,400	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$7,551	Tls. 5 for 1902	... \$54 buyers
E. L. Mondon, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$7,551	Final of \$3 making \$5 for the year ending 30.6.04	... \$50
S. Moutrie & Company, Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$7,551	None	... Tls. 117 buyers
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,000 }	\$7,551	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904 ...	... Tls. 80 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 828,813 Tls. 170,			